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ABSTRACT

The document briefly discusses approaches to research of benefit to policy makers and reviews current policy-related research on and by women in the southwestern United States. The authors suggest that research would better benefit policy makers if it included alternative policy solutions to problems rather than suggesting further research needs and if data summaries of research were prepared for quick reference. Moreover, the authors believe that the social attributes of the Southwest, e.g., the region's rapid growth and change, multicultural population, diverse environment, and the high concentration of older women in retirement communities, renders research results applicable to the entire nation and therefore should be of concern to policy makers. Current research on women in the Southwest focuses on growth and change issues, the multicultural population, and older women. Numerous studies are listed under the topics of the effects on women of migration to the Sun Belt, energy boom town, education, employment, and the political process. Types of health care among women of varied ethnic backgrounds have also been researched. Current research by women in the Southwest concerns women and the criminal justice system, legal and constitutional issues, employment, health, and education. (KC)

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POLICY-RELATED RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN THE SOUTHWEST

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SIROW is a regional research institute supported by the Ford Foundation to serve Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah

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POLICY RELATED RESEARCH ON WOMEN IN THE SOUTHWEST

The purposes of this paper are to describe briefly policy makers' research needs, to identify some themes on which distinctive contributions might be made in the Southwest, and to inventory current policy-related research on women in the region. The inventory is based on an analysis of SIROW's research clearinghouse files. These contain information from approximately 400 scholars, primarily in universities and colleges in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. Not all of these scholars are conducting policy-related research, and there is undoubtedly research of which we are not aware. Nevertheless, we consider it useful to identify the work of which we are aware, and hope that this paper will stimulate others to inform us and policy makers of their research efforts.

RESEARCH NEEDS OF POLICY MAKERS

The needs of policy makers described in this section are drawn from discussions held at a meeting sponsored by the Women's Research and Education Institute of the Congresswomen's Caucus held in Washington, D.C., in March, 1981. This meeting, which brought together representatives of 22 research centers on women with congresswomen, their legislative aides, and press secretaries, was designed to explore how scholars and policy makers could work together more effectively on issues concerning women.

* * *

Much academic research is designed to be responsive to the issues and styles of the scholarly disciplines. Thus not only the

questions asked but the mode and place of presentation are shaped by academic priorities. At the Washington meeting, a number of speakers suggested that, without denying these priorities, it is possible to make modifications in research design or the presentation of results which could provide valuable help to those involved in trying to improve policies for women.

While it is sometimes difficult for the academics to produce relevant material on current issues unless their past work has been directed to those ends, communication with policy makers' aides can identify longer range issues which research might be designed to address. For example, topics on the immediate agenda of Congresswomen in Washington are insurance, pensions, social security, and home-based services for the elderly. Longer term interests include minority issues and welfare reform. State and local governments deal with many of the same questions as national policy makers do; thus studies carried out with regional populations can have local as well as national utility.

Among modifications noted by policy makers for the presentation of research is the value of suggesting alternative policy solutions to problems identified or documented in research, rather than suggesting only needs for further research in terms of the scholar's discipline. Suggesting alternatives is desirable since no single solution is likely to be politically or economically feasible. It is especially valuable to identify the costs of alternatives, both in terms of monetary costs and social support or opposition.

Another useful mechanism policy makers suggested was the preparation of concise, factual data summaries from research. Such summaries can provide useful material for public speeches to build support for legislation. These summaries can also be used in the legislative process as agenda items are debated or as an aid in the development of legislation.

POLICY RELATED RESEARCH ON THE SOUTHWEST

The character of the southwestern United States lends itself to research on particular themes which are important for women in the region, but such research can also contribute nationally. Of significance are the region's current rapid growth and change, its multicultural populations (especially Native Americans, Hispanics, Anglos and Mormons), its distinctive and diverse environment, and the high concentration of older women in some communities as a result of retirement migration.

A. GROWTH AND CHANGE ISSUES

National migration patterns have made the sun-belt region of the Southwest one of the fastest growing areas of the nation. In addition to the general growth, parts of the region are experiencing extraordinary growth rates as their energy resources are developed. Important research and policy issues affecting women which arise from this growth and change include:

- processes and patterns of migration
- urban expansion and the related planning problems in the delivery of human services such as transportation and child care and provision of appropriate housing
- employment opportunities, particularly in high technology industries
- the impact of change on Native American and Hispanic communities
- quality of life, especially such phenomena as family disruption and domestic violence which appear to have high incidence in rapid growth environments

Current and recent work on these themes by scholars affiliated with SIROW is described below. Much of this research is in progress, though some has already been published. For conciseness, in this working paper we have chosen not to provide detailed bibliographic references to the published work. It should also be noted that the work highlighted is illustrative of regional research, not a comprehensive record.

Migration

J. Regulska (Geography, U. of Colorado, Boulder) is directing her research to the role women play in making decisions about migration. She is comparing movers to metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties in Colorado, emphasizing the influences of family life cycle and career cycle patterns on migration. P. Gober (Geography, Arizona State U.) has studied decisionmaking by elderly couples moving to the retirement community of Sun City, Arizona, and plans further research on the linkages between such communities and other regions of the country and of the local impact of these communities on political behavior, economic development, and service provision.

Implications of U.S.-Mexican development and employment policies affecting women are of concern to S. Christopherson (Geography, U. of California, Berkeley) who is analyzing the ways in which the demand for a predominantly young female labor force in electronics plants associated with the Border Industries Development Program influences migration patterns within Mexico and towards the United States. Working in Juarez, Mexico, she is investigating the implications of this particular labor force composition on the spatial structure of the city. Immigration of Mexican women to the United States is the theme of research by R. Miller (Anthropology, Ohio State U.) who is dealing with the effects of migration from urban Mexico to the urban United States on the roles and perceptions of middle class Mexican women. Her research includes case studies in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Residential movement is also affecting Native American women as indicated by the research of J. Griffen (Anthropology, Northern Arizona U.) on the relationships between Navajo women who have moved to Flagstaff and their families on the reservation. She finds that, while traditional matrilocal residence is less possible in town, visiting,

sharing, and close psychological ties remain between matrilineal relatives. These ties are nurtured despite distance between town and reservation, rising gasoline prices, time constraints of a Monday-Friday 40-hour work week and participation in a cash economy which may make reciprocity a financial hardship.

Urban Expansion and Planning

Investigations in Phoenix by P. Gober (Geography, Arizona State U.) indicate that changing household structure, especially the rising incidence of single person and female-headed households, is affecting urban residential densities and community capacity to meet housing demands. She is extending this research to include 1980 census data and survey material on residential decision making by households of various types.

Research on the implications of various urban growth and planning policies on women's lives is being initiated by J. Nigg (Sociology, Arizona State U.) and J. Monk (SIROW, U. of Arizona). They anticipate developing follow-up programs to increase knowledge and awareness of professionals, policy makers, and the public regarding the impact of urban design on women.

Also in the early stages of development is a project by P. Albers (Anthropology, U. of Utah) on the role of women in the construction industry, focusing on their contributions to business management and exploring the impact of company growth on their status in the industry.

Energy Boom Towns

E. Moen (Sociology, U. of Colorado, Boulder), E. Boulding (Sociology, Darmouth College), J. Lillydahl (Economics, U. of Colorado, Boulder) and R. Palm (Geography, U. of Colorado, Boulder) recently

conducted an exploratory study in two coal mining towns of western Colorado examining the social consequences of rapid development. They asked: Why do rates of personal and family problems appear to increase in small communities experiencing rapid growth and change? Why do women in these communities appear to suffer more negative consequences than men? How do women try to reduce the negative consequences of growth and change for themselves, their families and their communities? The project has progressed to a second stage in which Moen, Lillydahl, and Boulding are initiating longitudinal research in a shale oil boom town and a control town. Questionnaires will be used to assess community attitudes and quality of life in a study of the changes arising from energy growth, and ways in which changing women's status affects the community.

Social issues related to energy development and women are also being investigated by K. Iverson (Sociology, U. of Wyoming) and M. Boland (Social Work, Colorado State U.). J. Nielsen (U. of Colorado, Boulder) is studying domestic violence under conditions of rapid growth, and assessing policies to alleviate negative social effects on the family. Economic opportunities for women in energy industries is the theme of research by A. Adler (Colorado School of Mines) and J. Demarest (U. of Colorado, Boulder) which indicates that women constitute only a small portion of the total energy labor force and are concentrated in clerical positions.

B. MULTICULTURAL POPULATION

The southwest region is culturally distinctive with significant proportions of Native American and Hispanic populations in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and the heartland of Mormon culture in Utah. The

region thus provides excellent opportunities for studying the interplay between racial/ethnic and sexual issues and for examining the cultural variations in the condition and status of women and attitudes and policies towards women. Research on education, health, employment and politics has addressed policy-relevant questions.

Education

C. Schau and J. Busch (Educational Foundations, U. of New Mexico) have explored the development of sex role stereotypes and behaviors in Native Americans, Hispanics and Anglos in child care centers, and developed intervention strategies through in-service training for teachers, parents and educational researchers. The training is designed to foster more flexible sex role ideas and behaviors in adults and children within the context of their ethnic groups. R. Brummett, L. Amodeo, and A. Gallegos (New Mexico State U.) are also working with young children to develop non-biased materials for career education of minority and handicapped girls and boys. Another facet of multicultural education of concern in the region is bilingualism. Doctoral research at the U. of Arizona by W. Redlinger (Speech Communications) investigated mother's speech to children in bilingual Mexican-American homes in Tucson, and included an analysis of their attitudes towards bilingual programs in the public school system.

Adolescent sex role socialization has been studied by A. Schlegel (Anthropology, U. of Arizona) emphasizing areas of difficulty which arise between Hopi parents and children. Research in progress by D.P. Rindone (Educational Foundations, U. of New Mexico) is examining the relationship between achievement motivation and mother influence among Hispanic high school students in rural New Mexico. P. MacCorquodale

(Sociology, U. of Arizona) is engaged in a three-year project on social influences on the participation of Mexican-American women in science. Through questionnaires given to a large sample of junior high students and interviews with teachers, counselors and parents in Tucson and Nogales, Arizona, she has found that Mexican-American girls are more traditional than Anglo girls in their attitudes about women in science, and that Mexican-American boys are the most traditional of all groups. Anglo males are the most likely of all groups to show interest in taking science courses and pursuing science careers. Her research shows that Mexican-American children have aspirations comparable to Anglos to do well in school and that parents are interested in the education of their children, though are lacking in information to advise children regarding subject choice and career options. Research by L. Amodeo, R. Edelson and J. Martin (Curriculum and Instruction, New Mexico State U.) are also focusing on Chicana education. They review the problems of rural Chicanas, analyze Chicana grade attainment and job levels, and investigate counselling practices and the teaching styles in rural schools. They include recommendations for policy action.

Beyond the high school level MacCorquodale will collaborate with the Society for the Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science to identify Chicana scientists and investigate their educational and professional histories. Research on the college experience of Hispanic students is also in progress at the University of Southern Colorado (J. Gutierrez, S. Watkins et al) on a project which examines the effects of demographic and economic variables on the retention/attrition of Chicanas, Chicanos and Anglo males and females. A review of literature on minority attrition has been completed by L. Orman

(U. of Southern Colorado).

Employment

Employment opportunities in the Southwest are changing rapidly with expansion of mining and mineral resources industries and the establishment of major plants in the region by the giants of the electronics and semi-conductor industries. Through the Border-Industries Development Program, United States and multi-national corporations also impact the lives of Mexican workers.

Several researchers in the region have examined problems related to the labor force participation of minority women. K. MacKenzie (American Studies, U. of New Mexico) et al., through oral histories, have shown the importance of employment, from school age onwards, in the economic survival and advancement of Hispanic women. In addition, they have identified under-employment problems among educated Hispanic women. They also document difficulties women in electronics plants have in obtaining satisfactory working conditions, particularly with respect to leave and wages policies, child care, and union participation. Labor policies and practices are also addressed by S. Christopherson (Geography, U. of California, Berkeley) in her research on the female labor force in electronics and clothing factories in Juarez industrial parks developed by the Border-Industries Development Program, and by J. Griffen (Anthropology, Northern Arizona U.) studying Navajo women in knitting plants in Flagstaff. J. Jensen (History, New Mexico State U.) has reviewed the history of women's work along the southwest border, examining participation in wage and non-wage work, the roles of different ethnic groups, and attempts of women workers to unionize. Research by I. Blea (Center for Psychological and Mental Health, Pueblo, Colorado)

has examined a variety of aspects of the lives of Chicana women associated with steel mill workers in Pueblo, Colorado. J. Webb-Vignery (Management, U. of Arizona) has documented the invisibility of Native American women in city, county and state government employment in Tucson, Pima County, and Arizona.

In an effort to assist Chicana women's advancement in employment and education, A. Cuaron (Chicano Studies, Metropolitan State College) and P. Barcela Rivera organized a conference, "Adelante, Mujer Hispana," in January, 1980, for 1000 Colorado Chicanas under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau Region VII (Denver), the Colorado Governor's Special Grants Unit, the Metropolitan State College - Center for Teacher Education and Chicano Studies, the Colorado Coalition for Full Employment and the League of United Latin American Citizens Las Mujeres Council. Following the conference, the U.S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau published a conference model suitable for use by Hispanic women in other parts of the region and nation.

Health

Diagnosis of health problems and delivery of appropriate health care to minority women requires understanding of the relationship between culture and health. In particular, attention should be paid to cultural definitions of good mental and physical health and knowledge of the use by minorities of traditional healing practices and the modern health care system.

M. Kay (Nursing, U. of Arizona) has investigated the meaning of menstruation to Mexican-American women, examining beliefs, practices and implications for fertility regulation. She concludes that many

women are not aware of the timing of the fertile period and also lack accurate information about uterine cancer. She discusses the implications of her research for health education and also notes cultural-linguistic differences in discussion of menstruation which influence interpretation of symptoms. In other research on menopause, Kay, et al. again compared cultural interpretations of the process by Anglo and Mexican-American women. Anglo women tended to view the "hot flash" more negatively and were more likely to seek hormone therapy than Mexican-American women, who saw it in a positive light as a natural event ending their child-bearing stage. Home remedies were more frequently used by this latter group. Investigation by A. Wright (Family and Community Medicine, U. of Arizona) of the menopause among "traditional" and "acculturated" Navajo women shows the impact of physical stress (hard work and a harsh climate) on the experience of problem symptoms by traditional women, with negative cultural attitudes strongly related to symptom experience (especially psychological symptoms) among the acculturated group.

Fertility control, childbirth and child-raising have also been studied among minority women in the Southwest. M.L. Urdaneta (U. of Texas, San Antonio) has studied fertility regulation practices in Mexican-American women, including their use of therapeutic abortion and birth control pills. M. Hotvedt (Family and Community Medicine, U. of Arizona) has also examined family planning by Mexican-American women, conducting her research in southern Texas. Kay's work on childbirth shows generational changes in the use of home and hospital by Mexican-American women, and abandonment of post-partum practices of the oldest generation. On the other hand, the youngest generation

of Chicanas shows some return to home rather than hospital births, and the use of herbs in place of medical care. Work in progress by D. Sullivan (Sociology, Arizona State U.) examines public health service utilization and evaluation of maternity care by Native Americans in Arizona. She will also examine the use of pre- and post-natal services and post-partum care by Mexican-Americans in the state, with findings of both studies to be reported to the Arizona Department of Maternal and Child Health. A review by B. Burkhalter, G. Harrison and C. Ritenbaugh (Family and Community Medicine, U. of Arizona) examines current practices in infant-feeding (especially breast-feeding) among southwest American Indians. Reviewing almost all Indian populations in Arizona and New Mexico, the authors cover current practice and trends, the consequences of the practices, the causes of any trends and organized efforts by tribes or agencies to alter current practice. The results of the review are being prepared for submission to the tribes and to the sponsoring agency (the Ford Foundation) with the objective of assisting in planning a long range program to assist in the health and development of children of low-income groups.

Aspects of minority mental health care are also under investigation or are the subject of recently developed proposals. M. Arguelles-Borrell (Psychology-Social Work, SIROW and Arizona State U.) et al have recently proposed an interdisciplinary porject to study the social context and cosmology of traditional healing in Latino populations in Arizona, as well as as the healing practices of curanderas and the evaluation of treatments by these women. In a related training project they envisage bringing together mental health personnel and traditional healers for reciprocal exchange of information on mental health problems.

Other research on mental health has been conducted by M. Ferry (Nursing, U. of Arizona) in an ethnographic study of Mexican-American women's self-concept. In Colorado, I. Blea is examining stress and Chicano mental health, focusing on the problems of burn-out among mental health workers. She also has conducted research on the interface between health, science and religion in a study of Mexican-American witchcraft (brujeria). Mormon women have also been the subject of mental health research by L. Dickson (Psychology/ Nursing, Arizona State U.) who has conducted a survey among women in Arizona and Utah.

Political Rights and Participation

Historical research in the region has focused on variations in the attainment of suffrage, particularly examining the early attainment of suffrage in Utah and later Mormon attitudes towards women's political rights, including the Equal Rights Amendment. At issue is the role of cultural values in political affairs (M. Beecher and K.L. MacKay, LDS Church Historical Department, Salt Lake City; J.R. Sillito, Library, Weber State College); J. Zussman and S. Adix, Family and Consumer Studies/HERS/West, U. of Utah). J. Jensen (History, New Mexico State U.) has compared the later passage of suffrage in New Mexico with subsequent high rates of political participation by Hispanics, including Hispanic women, in that state. She finds that when women voted, their choices did make a difference in political outcomes.

The role of women in political leadership and attitudes toward political participation by women are the objects of research by V. Howell-Martinez (U. of Mississippi) and J. Clark (Political Science, New Mexico State U.). The former has studied political

learning and gender-typing among the Spanish-speaking; the latter, the attitudes of party leaders in New Mexico to the entrance of women into political elites. Her analysis shows nearly universal support for women's political participation at all levels, but a sharp party split over the ERA, suggesting that many Republicans view the ERA as representing radical feminism. She compares regional and ethnic groupings within the state, identifying areas where female candidates might do well not to stress feminist issues.

J. Clark has also concerned herself with the impact of public policies on women and minorities in New Mexico, evaluating the impact of affirmative action programs in education and employment between 1971 and 1978. She finds that inequalities which existed in 1971 still persisted at the end of the period, and suggests that educational advances may not be a panacea for employment equality. She presents data on women and Hispanics but does not identify women Hispanics as a discrete category.

C. OLDER WOMEN

Much remains to be learned with respect to the problems of older women in the Southwest and the impact of government policies and programs on their lives. P. Gober has studied primarily couples rather than women specifically in her work on Sun City, though in recent work she has compared the mobility of widows and married couples in a housing complex for the elderly in Tempe, Arizona. She finds widows getting out as much as married couples, but making trips for different purposes and more dependent on transportation provided by others or by walking. J. Belnap (Geography, U. of Colorado) has also examined mobility of elderly women finding that their decision to engage in

an activity depends more on their ability to get to the activity than on their preferences for activity types. She also notes that many programs for older women are arranged at times when the women are not likely to go. Access problems have also been identified by L. Slusser (Maricopa County General Hospital) and M. Graszer (Arizona Department of of Economic Security). In a study of Apache Junction (a community with a high incidence of elderly living in mobile home parks, they noted problems associated with limited transportation facilities available to widows, as well as the impact of county boundaries limiting the women's eligibility to use services which might otherwise have been accessible. Service use is also being studied by D. Sullivan (Sociology, Arizona State U.) who is focusing on the "snowbirds," the elderly who migrate to Arizona during the winter months. M. Fimbres (Psychiatric Social Work, U. of Arizona) has directed special attention to the social support system of Mexican-American elderly, particularly the role of the family.

There is, however, a need for more comprehensive work, and for studies focusing on women, since many of the above studies deal with the elderly in general. As a step in this direction, A. Scadron (SIROW, U. of Arizona) et al are beginning an interdisciplinary investigation of the personal and social experiences of widows and widowhood in the Southwest in historical perspective. This collaborative study would involve twelve scholars dealing with Native American, Hispanic, Anglo and Mormon women in such diverse settings as mining communities, urban Denver, and the agricultural and ranching frontier. For the contemporary period, A. Binkley (Physical Education, U. of Arizona) has begun to collect data to identify all agencies providing

services to the elderly in Arizona. J. Monk plans to build on her work by developing a project to evaluate the distribution of these services in a statewide study, with a complementary analysis of their accessibility to and use by various groups of women.

RESEARCH BY SCHOLARS IN THE SOUTHWEST

Scholars in the Southwest are also addressing general women's issues, not those necessarily indigenous to the region. This research examines such topics as the criminal justice system, state and constitutional law, employment, health, and education, and studies the implications for women at the national or international levels.

A. WOMEN AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The rising number of crimes committed by women raises such issues as the differential treatment of males and females by the courts, sex bias in criminal law, and the procedures of both the juvenile and adult justice system. S. Datesman (Center of Criminal Justice, Arizona State U.) is studying the effects of traditional and nontraditional prison settings on the incidence of female inmate rule violation and the highly controversial relationship between women's crime and the women's movement. She has studied female delinquency, and the unequal protection afforded boys and girls in juvenile court, as well as the relationship of women, crime and drugs. C. Fenster (Sociology, U. of Denver) has researched the treatment of male and female co-defendants in felony courts and the dynamics of crimes committed by male-female teams. A further investigation involves the workings of the juvenile justice system in a surburban community. A collaborative project between SIROW and New Directions for Young Women involves M. Dinnerstein (Women's Studies, U. of Arizona) as

National Advisory Board Chairperson. At a New Directions conference, she presented research on the historical basis for the differential treatment of females by the juvenile justice system.

The nature and causes of domestic violence against women are being investigated by several scholars in the region, with emphasis on the problems of children and adolescents exposed to violence in spouse battering, sexual abuse and incest, as well as research on groups such as psychiatric in-patients and lesbians. (V. Fakete, P.O. Box 752, Jerome, AZ 86331; M. Luisi, 312 Staab, Santa Fe, NM 87501; J. Nielsen, Sociology, U. of Colorado, Boulder; H. Parker, 2379 St. Mary's Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84108; R. Post, Clinical Psychology, U. of Colorado, Denver.) Environmental effects on violence are the subject of research by W. Ewing (Humanities and Sciences, Loretto Heights College, Denver) and J. Nielsen (see above), with the latter studying the problem in the energy boom towns of western Colorado. S.M. Beck (Denver Research Institute, U. of Denver) and R. Mejia (Social Work, New Mexico Highlands U.) are each studying the delivery of services to battered women, while the legal and constitutional aspects of domestic rights and protection for battered women are the subject of research by Z. Edgar-Soto (5163 N. Oracle, Tucson, AZ 85704) and D. Post (1912-2 E. Apache Boulevard, Tempe, AZ 85281).

B. LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

In addition to the issues involving battered women S. Singleton (Women's Studies, U. of New Mexico; Pickard and Singleton, Attorneys-at-Law) examines the viability of the Constitution as a means of achieving equality for classes that have been the victims of de facto

or de jure discrimination in the U.S. An analysis of the 13th and 14th Amendments as they grant constitutional authority for legislation against private sex discrimination is a topic of research by E. Calhoun (Law, U. of Colorado, Boulder). She has also presented material on the 1st Amendment and pornography and investigated the constitutional rights of prisoners. S. Marston (Geography, U. of Colorado, Boulder) is currently studying the impact of equal credit opportunity legislation on housing purchases by two-earner households.

C. EMPLOYMENT

Researchers in the area have addressed the employment issues of women in numerous occupational strata, including the legal, medical, and academic professions, business and management, and the urban and rural working class. In addition, general economic and labor conditions and their implications for women's employment have been analyzed.

Women's representation on college and university faculties and in higher education administration has been studied extensively (S. Carter, Economics, U. of Utah; L. Chu, Box 3AC, New Mexico State U.; M. Magula, P.S.C. #2, Box 14024, A.P.O., San Francisco, CA 96367; D.M. Miller, Physical Education, U. of Arizona; J. Gappa, Provost's Office, San Francisco State U.; J. Nigg and M. Axelrod, Sociology, Arizona State U.). J. Nigg and A. Metha also conducted a survey of sexual harassment among students, staff, and faculty including policy recommendations to university administration. A. Daggett (Affirmative Action, U. of Arizona) examines hiring and recruiting problems and processes based on the availability of women holding doctorate degrees in nontraditional disciplines. N. Kelly (Educational Administration, U. of Texas, El Paso) has studied the promotional patterns of male

and female elementary school principals. J. Hammond (Sociology, U. of Arizona) has investigated sexual barriers, social supports, and residency choices in the medical profession. C. Foxley (Student Services and Education, Utah State U.) has written on non-sexist counselling and affirmative action recruiting.

C. Cann (Behavioral Sciences, New Mexico Highlands U.), J. Demarest (Women's Studies, U. of Colorado, Boulder), and G. Groth (Organizational Psychology, U. of Colorado, Denver) have all dealt with the issues of women in management, including organizational change, accessibility and use of power, and the state of present research. Demarest is also investigating women's self-employment and operation of independent businesses. S. Shafer (Secondary Education, Arizona State U.) has analyzed factors that influence the utilization of women in both professional and managerial roles. In addition, she has examined governmental efforts in Sweden and East Germany to draw women into the labor force.

J. Dodenhoff (Applied Research Associates, Inc., Phoenix, AZ) has studied the attitudes of non-exempt women toward upward mobility and their perceived needs re moving into managerial positions. J. Webb-Vignery (Management, U. of Arizona) has surveyed the history of women in blue-collar or nontraditional jobs as well as interviewed those currently in those jobs. K. Staudt (Political Science, U. of Texas, El Paso) has addressed the issues of rural employment, studying women farmers in the United States and Africa.

A. Garrison (Economics, U. of Northern Colorado) has examined national economic problems and their effect on women, as well as detailed the development of economic discrimination from the industrial revolution

to the present. P. Riley (Sociology, Utah State U.) compares the attitudes of women in male-dominated occupations and women in more balanced sex-ratio occupations to determine the effects of token status on job satisfaction and commitment. C. Stephan (Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State U.) has examined the influence of status and sex-typing on occupational aspiration and choice. Occupational stratification -- in status, mobility and salary level -- has been the area of investigation of W. Wolf (Sociology, U. of Arizona; 3100 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Apt 340, Washington, D.C. 20008). M. Hartman (Sociology, Utah State U.) is examining the occupational structure of the female labor force in the twentieth century in the United States, and with M. Hartman has examined labor force participation of women in Israel. Finally, B. Westgaard (Arizona Department of Health Services) has reviewed the problems of displaced homemakers and legislation and programs to deal with their employment.

D. HEALTH

Understanding what constitutes women's physical and mental health and examining the health care needs of women are topics of increasing concern among researchers and policy makers. Research in the SIROW area has addressed such topics as menstruation, contraception, menopause, physical conditioning, sexuality and disease.

P. Becktell (Nursing, U. of New Mexico) is studying premenstrual tension as a stress condition and treatment techniques utilizing diet modification and biofeedback. S. Roll and S. Crall (Psychology, U. of New Mexico) have investigated differences between male and female attitudes to menstruation.

A. Finlinson (Anthropology, U. of Colorado, Colorado Springs) has researched contraceptive decision-making by poorly educated

women in the U.S. and abroad. She also has studied the international use of the injected contraceptive Depo-Provera. E. Moen (Sociology, U. of Colorado, Boulder) is conducting a cross-country study of family planning programs and development as they affect fertility reduction. P. MacCorquodale (Sociology, U. of Arizona) has examined the efficacy of premarital contraceptive use and its relationshp to gender roles. She also studied premarital sexual attitudes and behavior in relation to gender roles. D. Sullivan (Sociology, Arizona State U.) has completed a survey of recent mothers in Arizona to assess their use of pre- and post-natal services, post-partum care, and satisfaction with the services received. R. Beeman (Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, Arizona Department of Health Services) is monitoring midwifery practice in the state.

The relationship between menopause and sexuality, involving a study of physical and psychological changes during and after menopause, is the topic of research by N. O'Connor (Applied Behavioral Sciences Institute, Tucson, AZ). A. Voda (Nursing, formerly of U. of Arizona, now U. of Minnesota) has conducted a project to characterize the hot flash as experienced by menopausal women. M. Hotvedt (Family and Community Medicine, U. of Arizona) has examined sexuality in the later years, incorporating both historical and cross-cultural analysis.

C. Wells (Health and Physical Education, Arizona State U.) has studied many aspects of physical conditioning in women, including heat stress response and cardiovascular/metabolic aspects of training. She has also studied the effects of conditioning on women's menstrual cycles. M. Harris (Educational Foundations, U. of New Mexico) has explored the

correlation of mental attitudes and physical ability in women runners.

B. Lorch (Sociology, U. of Colorado, Colorado Springs) has compared male and female alcoholism, delineating social and psychological characteristics of both sexes. She also has detailed sex differences in first drinking experiences and present drinking patterns.

The use of support systems by lesbians and its implications for counselling have been investigated by N. Woodman (Social Work, Arizona State U.). P. Reagan (Health Education, U. of Utah) has studied the mental and physical health concerns of lesbians, comparing the attitudes, behaviors and knowledge of lesbian women with those of the physicians and counselors who serve them. M. Laner (Sociology, Arizona State U.) has conducted research on various mental health concerns of homosexuals and heterosexuals. M. Hotvedt (Family and Community Medicine, U. of Arizona) is also comparing lesbian parents and single heterosexual women parents in research which has potential implications for child custody policies.

E. EDUCATION

Research on educational issues, such as women's participation in nontraditional disciplines, educational materials and methodology, re-entry women, and media portrayal of women, provides a valuable resource for policy makers concerned about education. The following is a sampling of research on these issues by scholars in the Southwest.

Factors influencing choice of courses and careers and academic performance have been looked at by a number of scholars. R. Struik (Mathematics, U. of Colorado, Boulder) has compared the performance of men and women in freshman math courses and found women were outperforming the men. P. Pacey (Economics, U. of Colorado, Colorado

Springs) has analyzed the influence of socio-economic factors on women's interest and participation in sports. She has also suggested methods to increase women's participation in athletics. N. Kelly (Educational Administration, U. of Texas, El Paso) has surveyed applicants to the Department of Educational Administration to determine differences and similarities in males' and females' reasons for application and career aspirations. S. Shafer (Secondary Education, Arizona State U.) examined sex differences in the performance of students in physical science, mathematics and technical education classes. This research was conducted in East Germany where such classes are required of all students.

An interest in non-sexist education has led to a number of studies including that of J. Gappa (Provost's Office, San Francisco State U.) who, while at Utah State U., designed a model for analyzing sexism in social studies materials. N. Julian (Education, New Mexico State U.) has also analyzed history textbooks for their treatment of women. R. Weitz (Sociology, Arizona State U.) has examined the image of homosexuality in abnormal psychology and sociology of deviance textbooks. L. Jardine (Education, Arizona State U.) has developed a feminist model for education utilizing the writings of feminist educational theorists. J. Wetzel (Women's Resource Center, U. of Denver) has explored the reasons for the rising number of women attending colleges and universities.

CONCLUSION

In this paper we have reported primarily on research in the social sciences, education, and health fields which has relevance for domestic policy. Although we have made some reference to comparative

international work, we have not attempted to provide a comprehensive review of work relevant for American foreign policy. Examples of such work are regional research-in-progress on women and international development issues and on the resettlement of international refugee women in the United States. We have also not discussed research in the humanities. A great deal of work has been done on the history and literature of women in the Southwest. We wish to note our concern that such research has had little effect on interpretive exhibits in historical and art museums or national parks. We consider this failure a public policy issue since the majority of institutions where these exhibits take place are supported by funds from public agencies.

When we compare the interests expressed by the policy makers in Washington with the research being conducted in the region, we can see points of convergence, as in some of the studies of older women and the work on minority populations. Some of the economic issues of interest to the Congresswomen, however, such as reform of social security, pension and insurance plans are topics which lend themselves to additional research in this part of the country. There are also other current policy issues, not mentioned by the Congresswomen, which might well be studied for their implications for women in the Southwest; examples include the role of the military and the impact of defense programs in the region, and the proposed transfer of financial and administrative control of various educational and welfare programs from federal to state government. SIROW would be especially interested to hear of research on these and other policy issues.